

Senate Will Probe Reds' Moves Here

Radical Speeches in Washington Theatre Inspire the Demand for Action

Bolsheviks and I. W. W. Included

Overman Committee Is Ordered to Hold Hearings, Beginning Friday

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—An investigation of Bolshevism and other revolutionary movements in this country by the Overman committee, which has been inquiring into German propaganda, was unanimously ordered by the Senate today. Preparation for hearings was initiated by the committee later in the day and meetings probably will begin Friday.

The resolution ordering the inquiry was adopted in the Senate after the Bolsheviks and the danger which their propaganda is bringing to America were denounced in vigorous terms. The discussion is the result of a meeting held Sunday night, when Albert Rhys Williams, recently returned from Russia and now a Bolshevik agitator here, addressed a large crowd, thus bringing home to the Senators a realization of what Bolshevism means. Tomorrow Senator Overman will read to the Senate the constitution of the Russian Soviet government and some declarations of principle by the I. W. W.

The investigation will be sweeping. Senator Overman announced after the executive session of the committee, Major Humes and Captain Lester, who have been assisting the committee, will be retained on this new work, and the records of the various departments of the government which have had to do with the revolutionary movements will be called for.

Agitators Limited to 500

The military intelligence division of the General Staff, it is known, has for months been watching the movement closely, and has had its men present at virtually every meeting. It has gathered an immense amount of revolutionary publications of various kinds, and has classified this material and listed the agitators. It is understood the military intelligence does not class more than 500 persons in the country as active revolutionaries, but it is also known the division believes the plague is spreading rapidly, and that it is an extremely great menace.

The order for the new inquiry came just after the committee virtually had wound up its German propaganda inquiry. At a meeting this morning, at which the chief of the military intelligence bureau to give information to Congressmen was put into the record, he was vigorously criticized by members of both parties.

It is not believed, however, the Secretary will object to production of the records on the revolutionists.

There was some discussion of the wisdom of conducting the inquiry in executive session, on the theory that public hearings would give the agitators an opportunity for propaganda, but the committee decided that full publicity was the best possible cure for the trouble.

Hearst Editorials Filed

When the committee met this morning Senator Overman announced that Bradford Herrill, general manager of the Hearst publications, would not appear and had sent instead a couple of compilations of editorials and cartoons from the Hearst papers which were in support of the war and the government. The committee decided not to make these a part of the record, but to receive and file them.

The dispute with Secretary Baker then came to the front, Senator Nelson introducing it with the remark that "there's not much use in trying to go on with these hearings since Secretary Baker issued that order."

Senator Wolcott declared the Secretary's order seemed to be a "muzzling order," and asked Major Humes whether this did not close up one of the committee's important sources of information.

"My understanding of the order," the major replied, "is that it forbids the military intelligence to advise with us and give us information, even as to the information that may be available in its field. It makes it impossible for us to determine whether information we seek is in the military intelligence's possession."

"So," said Senator Wolcott, "it not only protects information which it might not be compatible with the public interest to have published, but it keeps from the public, as represented by this committee, other information which it might be desirable for the people of the country to have."

Meeting Cheers Bolshevism

The meeting which started Washington to talking about Bolshevism was held in the theatre, and attended by 2,500 persons. Besides Williams, a Louise Bryant, who also had been in Russia, spoke, and there were much cheering for Bolshevism and vigorous attacks on the American system of government. Among those present were Representatives Dillon of South Dakota, Gordon of Ohio, and Mason of Illinois, the latter making a short speech in which he demanded the return of American troops from Russia, and charged that money appropriated for relief of Russians was being held in Russia to pay the interest on Russian bonds. Four women who have been active in the Women's party affairs here were also present.

Indignation ran high in the Senate when the meeting was discussed. Senator Pollock, of Washington, introduced

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If you have money, buy more LIBERTY BONDS from us. If you need money, we will buy LIBERTY BONDS from you. John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway—Adv.

Cost of War Placed At \$450,000,000,000

LONDON, Feb. 4 (British Wireless Service).—The direct cost of the war is estimated at £40,000,000,000 (\$200,000,000,000) in a special article in "The Daily Telegraph" to-day. The author estimates the indirect cost of diminished trade and financial disturbance at £50,000,000,000 (\$250,000,000,000).

"Vast sums," he says, "have been used for sheer destruction and vast public debts have been incurred for which there is no corresponding property. Throughout two-thirds of the world the work of useful production has been suspended during four years and its place has been taken by work for the slaughter of human lives and annihilation of accumulated wealth."

'Dan' Costigan Is Demoted to Police Captain

Friends Say His Objection to Wedding Gift for Commissioner Is the Cause

Police Commissioner Enright announced yesterday the long expected reduction to the rank of captain of Inspector "Honest Dan" Costigan, who until four months ago was head of the vice squad. The Commissioner said that Inspector Costigan had been placed in command of the Beach Street station, a desolate precinct on the extreme lower West Side.

"I have one inspector over in the budget, and that is one of the reasons why I reduced Costigan," Commissioner Enright stated. He refused to give any of the other reasons.

Captain Costigan's friends say the cause decided upon by the Commissioner as a specific one for the reduction was Costigan's recent refusal, before the entire staff of inspectors and captains, to agree to the raising of a fund with which to purchase the Commissioner a wedding present.

The incident occurred in the Police Headquarters gymnasium, when the ranking officers of the uniformed force were called together to perfect arrangements for the collection of a Soldiers and Sailors' Permanent Memorial Fund.

When that discussion ceased Deputy Commissioner Frederic A. Wallis announced that the time was appropriate for the inauguration of a collection for the purchase of a gift to the recently married Commissioner.

Many of the hundred-odd officers present immediately suggested that such a fund should be raised and entered into a discussion as to the best method of procedure. Mr. Wallis then asked if there was any man present who was not in sympathy with the project. Costigan arose, Chief Inspector "Father John" Daly turned and glared at Costigan. "Honest Dan" stood, eyes front, without uttering a word, until it was made plain that the discussion was at an end.

It is conceded, however, by the most intimate of Captain Costigan's friends that the incident in the gymnasium was only the excuse seized upon by the administration to shove Costigan aside. Commissioner Enright made it plain months ago, it is pointed out, that Costigan was to go, when over the objection of District Attorney Swann, which almost caused a break between the District Attorney and the Mayor, Costigan was placed in charge of the 1st Inspection District, as well as being made responsible for vice conditions. Swann held that the move practically eliminated Costigan as a vice investigator.

Further evidence came shortly after in petty humiliations, the most outstanding of which was Commissioner Enright's order removing from Costigan's office the wardrobe he used. Enright also eliminated Costigan's private office.

Four months ago Commissioner Enright announced that Inspector Costigan had been relieved of all vice work and had been supplanted by Inspector Thomas J. McDonald, of Brooklyn. Since taking command of the 1st Inspection District Costigan and his men had found themselves dogged constantly by men from the staffs of the Chief Inspector and Inspector McDonald.

Recently in a conversation Enright was told that Costigan was "the squarest cop in the game." The Commissioner is said to have replied that Costigan was overrated, and that a comparison of Costigan's arrest record with that of other inspectors would not be flattering to Costigan.

To this Costigan's friends point out that when he made arrests he got convictions. They point out that since Costigan has been relieved as head of the vice squad the percentage of convictions on arrests by his successor has been practically nil.

District Attorney Swann, in an interview at Lakewood last night, said: "I have no criticism to make of the act. I deeply regret Costigan's demotion. I had implicit confidence in Costigan, and he is a man, I am positive, in whom the public repose complete confidence. He is a man whom the professional gamblers have it in for, and his work has been in complete accord with my office. I admire him and his work and very much regret his demotion."

Movies Lure McAdoo Into \$100,000 Job

Former Secretary To Be Counsel for Pickford-Fairbanks-Chaplin Combine

\$50,000 Offered by Rivals

"Big Five" Determined "Not to Permit Any Trust to Blight Their Work"

William Gibbs McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury and Director General of Railroads, has accepted the position of general counsel to the United Artists' Distributing Association, an organization of the biggest stars of the motion picture world, it was learned here yesterday.

Mr. McAdoo signed his contract, signalling his return to private practice, in Los Angeles, where he has been resting since he gave up his duties as Director General of Railroads.

As Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo's salary was \$12,000 a year, and it was the limitations of this income which he said impelled him to resign. No mention of his income from the "movies" was officially received from California yesterday, but Robert Gray, brother of D. W. Griffith, one of the members of the association, declared last night it could hardly be less than \$100,000.

Besides Griffith, Mr. McAdoo will now represent legally Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford, William S. Hart and Douglas Fairbanks, known to the screen world as the "Big Five."

Defiance of "Trust"

In a statement issued immediately after the signing of his contract, the former Secretary of the Treasury said: "They (the 'big five') have determined not to permit any trust to destroy competition or to blight or interfere with the high quality of their work. They feel that it is of the utmost importance to secure the artistic development of the motion picture industry, and they believe that this will be impossible if any trust should get possession of the field and menace the business."

Discussing the acquisition of Mr. McAdoo in the broader aspects of its relation to the moving picture business, managers here all expressed the greatest satisfaction last night.

"We think that the entrance of Mr. McAdoo into the industry is sure to prove a bully good thing," is the way Carl Laemmle, president of the Universal, summed it up.

"He's a fine man, and we're mighty glad to have him come in," said Samuel Goldwyn.

"This is a step in the right direction," Richard A. Rowland, president of the Metro, said. "Men of Mr. McAdoo's type will put the industry where it belongs. There is still room for more of the same type."

Signed by Fairbanks

Credit for securing the services of Mr. McAdoo was assigned last night by

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Connecticut Refuses To Ratify Prohibition

HARTFORD, Feb. 4.—Connecticut, through the action of its Senate this afternoon, is the first state to decline to ratify the Federal prohibition amendment. Forty-four states, through their legislatures, have voted for ratification. It is believed the Senate action—the vote was 20 to 14—definitely determines the attitude of this state, although the House of Representatives is expected to vote to ratify by a large margin.

The first twelve articles of amendments to the Constitution were not ratified by this state, nor the Sixteenth Amendment, which relates to the income tax.

British Call On U. S. to Pay for Liquor Losses

England to Ask \$150,000,000 for Brewery Stock Destroyed by "Dry" Act

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—An international aspect of prohibition has been developed by representations of the British government through diplomatic channels to the State Department.

Great Britain has politely called the attention of the government of the United States to the advisability of having the money in hand with which to compensate British investors for the losses occasioned to them by the destruction of the brewing and distilling business through prohibition.

It is stated that there is \$150,000,000 of British capital invested in the liquor business in America, chiefly in brewing corporation stocks. About fifty brewing corporations stocks.

The contention is that since the government of the United States is about to destroy a great industry by its own direct legislative action, there can be no question of its responsibility for the loss of British capital thereby affected.

It is pointed out that, in a way, the case is parallel to the Mexican oil dispute.

The United States is deliberately destroying the values of British property in this country, and, although this may be an inevitable incident of a wise domestic policy with which Britain has no quarrel, she does take the position that if the United States so changes its organic law that what was valuable property of her subjects becomes thereby valueless it is a mere matter of course for the trespasser to pay the damages.

It is reported that Italians interested in the California wine industry are meditating following the British example and putting in a bill for the practical destruction of their wineries, since their business is to be killed by prohibition.

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Wilson Would Sound U. S. Public On American Mandate in Near East; League Is Narrowed to Two Plans

Proposal Supported by Small Powers Provides an Arbitral Body of 19

"Big Five" to Rule In Other Project

Monroe Doctrine Safe Under Either Method, Is American Envoys' View

PARIS, Feb. 4 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson presided tonight over the commission of the society of nations, which had before it the completed project for constituting the league, discussing it article by article. While there is no authoritative information concerning the details of the project, the distribution of printed drafts among the members has disclosed the main features, and these can be summarized as follows:

Two main features have been presented, which the members of the commission regard as embodying the American views, though both plans are composite, containing the best features from various sources, American, British, French and Italian.

Both plans are being considered together. In its original form the first plan is generally considered more democratic, and therefore more acceptable to the small powers, whereas the revised plan is not as acceptable to the small powers, as it eliminates them from the executive branch of the proposed organization and is a long step toward the creation of an international supreme court, with a fundamental basis of codified international law.

Outline of League Plans

The first plan has three main features:

First—A legislative branch, on which the great and small nations were equally represented, each as a unit.

Second—An executive branch, consisting of two members from each of the great powers—the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan—and nine members chosen from the small powers. This gave the executive body a total membership of nineteen, of whom ten represent the great powers and nine represent the small powers.

Third—Arbitration was provided for the determination of international issues. In case of a dispute

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"Big Five" to Tone Down Greek Claims

By Frederick Moore (By Wireless)

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PARIS, Feb. 4.—The "Big Five" struck a snag to-day when Venizelos presented the Greek claims. The hard-fighting Greek Premier offered such a strong argument that it was finally decided to appoint a committee composed of delegates from the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy to hear and modify the demands.

It is the policy of the "Big Five" to shelve all knotty problems rather than concentrate on them until a solution is reached.

Under a secret treaty and by racial, religious and historical rights Venizelos asks for southern Albania, Thrace, including Constantinople, the southern part of Bulgaria running through to the Black Sea and in Asia Minor a part of Smyrna, including the seaboard and the islands of the Aegean.

If these demands are granted, the area of Greece would be larger than Rumania or Austria. Turkey would practically disappear. Albania would be reduced almost to the size of Montenegro, and Bulgaria would be deprived of an outlet on the Aegean.

An interesting point to recall is that America is not at war with Bulgaria.

Venizelos enjoys the support of some of the Allies on certain of his demands, but no single claim is upheld by all of them. A compromise will probably be reached, but it is highly unlikely that Constantinople or Smyrna will come under Greek control.

Russian 'Reds' Mobilize All Men 29 to 45

Vigorous Warfare Planned if the Proposed Prinkipo Conference Is a Failure

HELSINGFORS, Feb. 4.—A decree issued by the Central Soviet of Moscow has called to the colors all men between the ages of 29 and 45 years. The men will be ordered to prosecute the war in case the proposed conference on the island of Prinkipo fails.

Bolshevik forces are reported to be masters of almost the whole of Eastern Ukraine, including the important centres of Kharkov, Poltava, Ekaterinoslav and the Konevsk mining region.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The Russian Soviet government will take "all measures" to bring about an agreement with the Entente, according to a wireless message sent out from Moscow on Sunday.

It complains that the Bolshevik authorities had received no "formal invitation" to the Princes' Islands conference, the only word regarding it being a wireless message "containing press news." The text of the message, which was addressed, "To Berlin, Paris and everywhere," reads:

"M. Tchitcherine, the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, has made it known to the College of People's Commissaries that he had received a wireless message containing press news according to which the Entente at Paris had proposed to the different governments of Russia a conference at the Princes' Islands. The People's Commissary added that no formal invitation to the conference had arrived from the Entente. All measures will be taken to bring about an agreement with the Entente."

M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, informed the newspaper correspondents in Paris on Sunday that so far only one reply had been received to the invitation of the peace conference to the various Russian factions to meet representatives of the associated powers and compromise their differences. That reply was from the government of the Crimea and was an acceptance.

Although the Omsk and North Russian governments have not replied officially, recent statements by their spokesmen indicate that they are bitterly opposed to any conference with the Bolsheviks.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 4.—In their advance from Drinsk the Bolsheviks have captured Vilkomir, forty-five miles north-northwest of Vilna, the capital of Lithuania, according to a report from Vilna.

French Press Resents Fact Louquet's Reply Reached Reds Via U. S.

By Wireless (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

PARIS, Feb. 4.—A section of the French press resents the fact that the reply of Jean Louquet to Bolshevik Radical Socialists, to Tchitcherine, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, which the French government refused to send, reached Russia by way of America.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—President Wilson had nothing to do with the transmission of the reply of M. Louquet to Bolshevik Foreign Minister Tchitcherine concerning Bolshevik participation in the proposed Princes' Islands conference, according to M. Louquet's newspaper, "Le Peuple." M. Louquet had received a semi-official statement from the Bolshevik government concerning the conference and the French government refused to permit the use of its wireless in sending a reply.

"The refusal of the French government," says the article, "to allow us to communicate freely with Russia compelled us to use another form of transmission without being compelled to undergo the censorship which we combat."

"Whose fault is it if a press wireless is sent from Paris to New York, and it is also received by all wireless stations, including that at Tsarkoe Selo?"

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Settling Down to Peace Problems. Alexander Dana Noyes, international financial authority describes the new economic era which we are entering—in the February Scribner's—Adv.

WEATHER
Clearing and colder to-day; fair tomorrow. Moderate west wind, becoming variable Thursday. Full Report on Page 6

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People May Be Asked to Express Wishes on Proposed Trusteeship

England Insistent We Share Burden

Britain Declares That She Can't Bear Great Cost of Policing Dependencies

By Arthur S. Draper

(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

PARIS, Feb. 4.—When President Wilson returns to Washington I venture to predict that one of his first steps will be to open a campaign having for its object the winning of American popular approval of a scheme under which the United States will assume the responsibility for the policing and management of the Near East.

To date I understand that the American representatives have resisted all attempts to get them to commit America to an acceptance of a mandate for Armenia, Constantinople and Syria, but the pressure is increasing daily and the time will soon come when America must decide upon her future policy.

Great Britain wants America in the Near East, and the native populations are said to desire to come under the protection and management of the United States. British authorities say they are already overburdened with responsibility and unless America comes to its assistance the British Empire cannot bear the cost of maintaining troops and reorganizing those territories formerly held by the Turks. They hold that the American plan for preserving the peace of the world depends largely upon America's willingness to share responsibility.

Await Public's Verdict

The American delegates have met all appeals of their British and French associates with the plea that the American public is not prepared to embark upon a European programme. But the stage has been reached where that argument fails to satisfy the practical European mind. It is reasoned that when America entered the war she accepted a responsibility which cannot end with the signing of the treaty of peace. They contend that the moral and material arguments are so strong that America cannot resist them.

Then there are the rivalries among the Allies themselves and their differences of opinion as to spheres of influence. These differences are exceedingly sharp, but all the Allies would feel satisfied if America took over disputed territory.

"We must have a mandate from the American people," says the President and his associates.

To which Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando reply:

"We hope you will not delay getting it."

See Barriers Ahead

None of the Allied delegates seem anxious to have America assume responsibility in the Pacific or even in Africa, but all of them want the American flag flying in the Near East.

Some people here, however, believe that a tremendous amount of work must be done by Mr. Wilson before he can get his countrymen to agree to the acceptance of further foreign obligations, but they also believe that in the American missionary organizations working in Syria and Armenia he already has a body favorably inclined toward participation in Near Eastern affairs.

In addition to the sentimental and moral reasons advanced there will be commercial and economic arguments presented during the coming campaign. The very fact that Mr. Wilson has not yet committed America to this prospect shows that the whole colonial situation is still unsettled. It is true that decisions have been reached which give a fair idea of the allocations, but the final settlement is delayed until the decision of the American people is known.

Proof of both of these points is found in the violent protests of Premier Hughes of Australia and his declaration that he will continue to fight. I think it is a fair assumption that Mr. Wilson has agreed with Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau, but that he is not at all certain of American opinion on this point. He is certain to attempt to convert America.

Wilson Is Hopeful League Will Be Fact Before His Return

PARIS, Feb. 4 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson has several appointments for to-day, including a call from representatives of the Bible Society and visits from some Republican Congressmen who have arrived in

